#### Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE-8-The Prodiga: Daughter. CASINO-8-Roof Garden. ELDORADO-8:30-King Selement

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S 30-A Trip to Chinatown. ROSTER & BIAL'S-2:30-S-Vaudeville.
NADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH-Storming of Vicksburg.

#### NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. Inher to Bonertisements

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1893.

### TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The French Cubinet met and decided to accept as satisfactory Siam's final answer to the French ultimatum; there were rumors of dissension in the Cabinet; the blockade of Siamese ports was still in force. - England's action in the Siamese difficulty was approved in Germany: the tariff war between Russia and Germany will probably open a large market for American breadstuffs, = London opinion is that £2,000,000 gold will be shipped to this tirely independent of the Ring and Gang. The country within the next two weeks. Yachtsmen are gathering at Cowes in large numbers.

Domestic -The World's Fair was open, but there were few visitors. == Ex-Senator Donald litical faith of bringing his interest directly McNaughton, New-York's executive officer at the Fair, died in the New-York State Building. = The Denver Chamber of Commerce issued a petition to Congress asking for the free coinage of silver. = Many more mills and factories will curtail production or close entirely. ==== A few business failures were reported.

City and Suburban.-The paying-teller of the First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., was arrested on a charge of stealing over \$10,000 from group or combination of politicians. A canthe bank; he admitted his liability for missing didate nominated in that way will not be money. — A boy was killed by a Broadway under obligations to political masters. He cable car in front of Trinity Church. — will be, if elected, his own master and free to Maurice Grau returned from Europe and talked about Mr. Abbey's plans for the coming season.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair, slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: High est, 87 degrees: lowest, 72; average, 78 5-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 00 per month, or \$2 50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1 65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4 45 for three months. The address of the poper will be changed as often as desired.

The Broadway cable's evil record is rapidly growing in length. It would be unfair, however, to blame it severely for the death of the boy which occurred in front of Trinity Church last evening. That was clearly the boy's own fault: he was stealing a ride on a car and jumped off directly in front of one going in the opposite direction. This is, we believe. the second fatal accident since the cable was him simply because they are profoundly dis put in use. With the rate of speed that has prevailed thus far it would seem almost impossible for one of these cars to run over a person on the street.

managers felt obliged to open the gates yester- platform. day. They did so with great unwillingness. it is true, and only because of their fear of committing contempt of court. The principal effect of their action will be to revive the bitter feeling of the opponents of Sunday opening, which had been allayed by the giving up of the new policy after its failure had been demonstrated. The attendance yesterday was light, despite the fine weather, since there were no attractions save in the Midway Plaisance. It is greatly to be hoped that before the end of the week the snarl in the courts will be untangled and the necessity of Sunday opening obviated.

Only a few of the eighty-eight Senators and 356 Representatives who will compose the LIIId Congress have yet arrived in Washington, but of course the number will rapidly increase as this week nears its close. It is a satisfaction to learn from the expressions of those already at the Capital that the prospect of the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sher ran act appears excellent. Upon what conditions, if any, repeal will be brought about cannot be foretold. But there is no doubt that the silver men are hoping to secure favorable terms, and they may fight long and bitterly. No one can hope that the extra sessi n will be a short one, at the best.

No subject can be of more general interest to the people of New-York than the purity and abundance of their water supply. Regarding its abundance there is no cause for apprehension; and the experiments made and to be made with electricity create the hope that before I ng the quality of the Croton will be

ies ever made.

ing-teller of the First National Bank of Pater- York are especially interested, and in regard son was so bold and so certain of detection to which President Cleveland is bound to have that it is singular a man in his senses could an opinion. Until Benedict Arnold was enchoose it. The defalcation, which amounts to gaged in that little affair at West Point Genexaminer, but would in any case have been But when Arneli's treachery stood revealedof the teller was simple. He merely pocketed. Arnold the traiter to be determined by his a certain amount of cash and then, in making carlier estimate of the man? Of course, since up packages of bills, indersed them falsely. Mr. Cleveland-for reasons best known to him-The motive for his conduct is obscure. He self-has never uttered a word, so far as is was a quiet man of excellent habits, with no known, in condemnation of the part which bank loses only a trifle, as the teller gave a mitted to "The Union" to assume that he is due to the bank's officials for their straight- mits in support of its assumption are without forward course in promptly letting the public know all the facts.

THE NEXT BROOKLYN MAYOR.

The renomination of Mayor Boody may not be politic, but it is necessary both for him and for his masters of the Ring and Gang. His reputation has been compromised by the action of two Grand Juries, and cannot be repaired by artificial attempts to have the presentment in Judge Moore's court expunged from the records. The Mayor will be forced in selfdefence to demand a renomination from the politicians, whose interests he has safeguarded by the reappointment of officials and by the maint nance of friendly relations with the jobbing Board of Aldermen. If he be re-elected he can assume that the verdict of the last Grand Jury against him has been reversed by the electors after the publication of the minutes upon which it was based. This seems to be the only "vindication" which is open to Mayor Boody. The politicians will not be likely to resist his importunate demands. They have no motive for desiring to get rid of him. since he has been as useful in the City Hall for their purposes as Mayor Chapin was before him. Moreover, he is under fire, and his withdrawal would be a retreat which would menace their power and impair their prestige. far as the opponents of misgovernment

in Brooklyn are concerned, it does not matter whether he be renominated or withdrawn. The issue is clearly defined in either case. Experience has shown that it is impracticable even for a man of unblemished reputation and of the highest social standing to give the people of the town good government when he owes his nomination to the Ring and Gaug. Mayor Boody has served his political masters who transferred him from Congress to the City Hall: he will continue to take orders from them if re-elected; and so will any other Ring candidate who may be substituted for him. The people of the town who want better government and a genuine reform administration. such as they had under Mayor Low, have nothing to expect from Mayor Boody, if he should be re-elected, or from any successor in affiliation with the Ring.

In this emergency the only prospect of relief is that opened by the election of a Mayor en Republican party in Brooklyn has been reorganized on a popular basis, and the opportunity has been offered to every voter of that poto bear upon primary elections for nominating conventions. Whatever dissensions have existed during recent years have been brought to an end by a radical method of reorganization against which no complaint can be made. The Republican party is in a position to nominate a candidate for Mayor who will represent the rank and file of voters, and not any particular serve the people as Mayor Low was during his two terms of office.

The nomination of an independent Democrat like Mr. Gaynor by the Republican convention would clearly be impracticable and injudicious. There may be as many as 10,000 Independent Democrats in Brooklyn, but not more than one-half of their number can be depended upon to vote against Mayor Boody. The Republican party with its 70,000 voters cannot afford to nominate a Democrat for the sake of catching those 5,000 so-called Independent votes. Its true policy is to bring forward one of its strongest and most represent ative leaders, a man known to possess executive force and practical ability, and a Republican whose loyalty has never been challenged. Mayor Low was a candidate of that type when he was elected the first time, and thousands of Democrats of the straightest sort voted for him. If a Republican of the highest char acter and ability and with a will of his own be nominated this year, thousands of "regulars" on the Democratic side will vote for gusted with the present conduct of public affairs and seriously alarmed by the increasing burdens of taxpayers. The reorganized Republican party of Brooklyn has it in its power to nominate a high-minded candidate who can It is unfortunate that the World's Fair be elected on a broad, common sense Reform

## CLEVELAND AND MAYNARD.

What is President Cleveland's candid opinion of Judge Maynard? Is the President hostile or friendly to him? It is reported, apparently on good authority, that the Demoeratic managers talk of nominating Maynard for the Court of Appeals. If they do so, and he is successful, will it be right to construe his election as an indorsement or a repudiation of the Administration? These and similar questions have been asked of late in considering the coming canvass in this State. Of course, they are clothed with interest entirely because of the part which Maynard played in the notorious conspiracy to steal enough seats eratic majority in that body. It is within bounds to assert that a large majority of the reputable members of both the two great parties are convinced, after a thorough examination of the evidence presented, that Maynard to the best of his ability helped to put through that vile outrage upon the ballotbox. And, although President Cleveland has never, so far as is known, committed himself, it has been assumed that he despised the man who purloined a public document for a fraudulent partisan purpose.

But "The Rochester Union," an influential Democratic newspaper, holds otherwise. It argues that President Cleveland thinks highly of Judge Maynard. Its reasoning on this point. however, is more interesting than conclusive. It points out that in 1883, when Mr. Cleveland was Governor, he made Maynard a candidate for Secretary of State and nominated him : that in 1884 Attorney-General O'Brien wastly improved. THE TRIBUNE is glad to made Maynard his first deputy at the instance

which, after satisfactory trials, is about to be dent the first time Maynard was appointed Soput in use in the Croton region. Health Com- licitor of the Treasury and later Assistant Secmissioner Edson describes Mr. Woolf's process as one of the most important sanitary discoversignificant silence touching the one chapter of \$10,650, was discovered by a National bank eral Washington had a good opinion of him. weight.

The questions return: What does Presiuse his influence to prevent his nomination for the Appeals bench? If he is nominated will be endeavor to secure his election? The President's partisans are fond of asserting that he is first of all a reformer. But no genuine reformer can take any stock in Maynard.

### COLORADO AT CHICAGO.

Governor Davis H. Waite, of Colorado! Kindly come off the perch a moment. You are a delegate, we observe, to the National Bimetallic Convention which meets at Chicago to-morrow. Among your colleagues, if we are correctly informed, are the "Rooster" and the confiscations clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Reed. THE TRIBUNE ventures to express the hope that all three of you will be there; yourself, so to speak, in an especial manner. For you three, and especially you, have done more to clear the horizon and light up the whole financial situation than all the political orators and political platforms of the last campaign. has been a very dazzling illumination and the whole country has enjoyed it. It may be said, of course that a great many people do not yet clearly understand why the fact that silver is selling for 70 cents an ounce when it ought to bring 81 29 is a menace to "our National liberties," or why cessation of purchases by the Government at the market price should provoke a civil war in which blood should flow to the horses' bridles, but even the dull understandings of such persons have been thrilled with the knowledge that you and the," Rooster" and the Confiscator, who understand the situation thoroughly, have made up your minds that things will have to be different or you will know the reason why. Your scarlet utterances may not have enlightened people much on the intricacies of finance, but they have at least made plain what we are coming to if things continue to go on without your consent. That aspect of the question is as vivid as a newly drawn match. And has much the same smell. It is important, Governor, we repeat, that

you should attend the convention. A great many people are curious to see you. Many will go to Chicago from long distances to take you in with the Exposition. You will disappoint them if you don't go. And, of course, you will be expected to speak. To speak often and at great length. Everybody hopes that you will be in good voice, fluent and frequent, Remember, a great deal is expected of you. For you have done more to stir the sluggish current of the time and start a torpid world into effervescence than any statesman of the period. You will be pointed out as the special guardian of "our National liberties." and the man who proposed to put silver to \$1.29 an ounce if it took the entire army and navy of Colorado and blocd to the horses bridles. "That is the man," everybody will glad of it." Chicago has had a good many sensations this summer, and very likely is getting more or less hardened to them, but we feel confident that once they get you on top on the conspiracy and crime against \$1.29 silver the unanimous verdict will be that you easily hold over the whole procession of royalties, dukes, maharajahs and nawabs. That is,

if you are in good form and feeling well. And, if we might venture a suggestion, Gov. ernor, it seems to us it would be well to open up at once on the blood question. It is now more than two weeks since you announced that the war had actually begun, that our National liberties were in danger, and that they should be maintained if blocd flowed to the horses' bridles. Since then a great deal of bleeding has been done. Wall Street and other nests of financial conspirators have bled freely, and there have been a great many decapitations in the Postoffice and Treasury departments. but the blood has not yet come anywhere near the horses' bridles. A great many people who week before last were, as you forcibly expressed it, "scared to death," have begun to suspect that you "had a jag on" and "were talking through your hat" It is important that they be undeceived, and that no doubt be left in the mind of any one as to the fixedness of your purpose and your uncompromising attitude on the blood question. Otherwise, we tell you frankly. Governor, the scare is liable to subside, silver may go lower, and no one knows what will become of "our National liberties." Lose no time after the convention opens in setting yourself right on this matter. And after you have convinced everybody that you are in earnest and actually mean bloodshed, if it is perfectly convenient, will you kindly relieve our minds of anxiety by answering the question said to have been asked at Saragossa; "When is it going to begin?"

THE MARCH OF THE UNEMPLOYED A spectacle is to be witnessed now unlike any that has been seen in this country for many years, if, indeed, it has ever been fairly paral-Two bodies of Colorado miners are in the Senate of 1892-93 to secure a Demo- | moving eastward. One of two or three hundred men is marching on foot through Iowa. having obtained free transportation as far as Kansas City, but at that point the city authorities refused them aid on the ground that the city had as much to do, in taking care of its own unemployed, as the resources at its command would permit, and that the public funds raised by taxation of the inhabitants of that city could not properly be diverted to the support of wayfarers from elsewhere. So this battalion of sore and weary men is pushing on foot eastward across one of the most fertile States in the country, where almost every year farmers have been embarrassed because of the

scarcity of farm hands. The other body is advancing by rail. About four hundred of the unemployed miners seized a Union Pacific train at Denver, compelled the train hands to leave behind the loaded cars and to take empty box cars instead into which the miners crowded, and the captured train was then moved eastward. Perhaps it may Play be see it, readers this morning a descrip- of Mr. Cleveland and the late Daniel Man- have been stopped or turned off upon a side

and fertile land, which only needs willing labor to make it produce enough for the support of which they pass these miners could find fertile ernment. But they are destitute of impleedge of farming, and so they push toward Eastern cities for work.

The saddest part of this spectacle is that the men are making a dismal mistake. As they found out soon by the bank officers. The plan what then? Was Washington's attitude toward come East they will find armies of the unemployed from the mines of Michigan, and from the iron and steel works recently closed near Chicago. Even larger bodies of the unemployed will be met if the miners get as far as Pittsburg, where some thousands of iron-workpredilection for gambling or speculation. The Maynard played in the Senate steal, it is per- ers are engaged in a strike because they do not yet agree with manufacturers regarding ments through clearing houses for July outside of bond for \$10,000, and of course its standing condones his offence "for the sake of the the scale of wages for the next year. Many will not be affected. A word of special praise party." But the considerations which it subout of work because iron works are closed. and the glass-workers also are in controversy about the wages scale for the year just begundeat Cleveland think of Maynard? Will he The further eastward the Colorado miners come the more crowded they will find every occupa-

They are moving away from the only region where there is both work enough and land enough for all, and where labor of every kind is ordinarily in greatest demand. They are moving toward the region which is kept constantly overcrowded by the ceaseless tide of immigration, where they will have to compete and scanty living. It will be terribly hard for these miners, who have been accustomed to earn high wages, to make a living in Eastern towns and cities. If their case was pitiful in the valleys of Colorado, it will be incomparably more pitiful when they seek employment in crowded cities.

It would be the highest and truest benevolence to take such work as they can get on Western there find opportunity to earn a living, if nothing more, and it is to be presumed that those who have started eastward thus blindly have not families behind them. Any occupation, however poorly paid, which will give them shelter and food until better opportunities arise, would be far better for them than the struggle for subsistence in which they will have to engage if they reach Chicago or cities further eastward. Colorado itself is a State so rich in land and in climate that they could hardly have hoped for better opportunities elsewhere in times like these. But it is evidently the worst misfortune of these men that they have little knowledge of their country or of the time, and are listening to advice which no man of sense or oprightness could worriment. give them.

#### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The past week has been in the highest degree honorable to business men of the country, and especially of this city. In failures and depression of stocks and wheat the week has been the worst of the year. There were but 489 failures, against 527 the week before, and 51 failures of banks, against 53 week before, but they were rather more important in character and amount of liabilities. The fall in stocks was much greater, and reached a more important class of securities than in any other week since 1873. In wheat the lowest price ever made was recorded here and at the West But in spite of all these facts, which it would he useless to ignore, the soundness of Eastern banks and important firms has challenged admiration, the paucity of failures among industrial works has been especially noteworthy, the movement of gold from Europe has commenced in carnest, and the purchases of stocks by investors

When stocks fell over \$2 per share on Wednesday there was fear that the depression of time. he saying, "who scared the East to death and seem the largely used in looms might said afterward that he meant to do it and was make trouble. So impressive was the stendiness manifested by banks and dealers that a sharp raily the next day was natural, and many believed the lowest point of the year had been passed, especially as Europe and a host of small investors here began buying vicorously. But the rest of the week was disappointing, and the average of prices on Saturday was three-fourths clesing at an average of \$41.54 for railroad stocks, a fall of \$5.34 for the week, and \$40.69 for trusts, a fall of \$3.36 for the week. average at the close was a fraction above the lowest point for the day, and was exactly The average at the lowest point of 1884, so that the prices are now lower than at any other time since early in '1879, before the splendid effects of specie resumption had been realized. Many stocks are so low, with respect to their dividends paid in the past, that investors are strongly tempted, and while those who are first to get courage after a great fall are not usually those who have money hearded in stockings or deposit vaults, the recent purchases doubtless bring into circulation considerable money, and, if continued, they will at least relieve the

Street of part of the load it has been carrying. Ever since the deal in wheat early in the year, when Chicago was holding the price 10 or West, sensible men have predicted a bad smosh there, and it came last week, only 561-4 | lacking. cents being paid at one time, while the price dropped here to 65.7-8 cents, a full of 4.1-4 cents for the week. Corn lost but half a cent, while hogs and hog products lost but little, and oats advanced a little, so that it was the weakness of wheat rother than the scarcity of money that or more Chicago banks have become so involved through loans to wheat speculators that they escaped only by heavy forced sales and the aid which the issue of Clearing House certificates enabled other banks to give. Western wheat receipts were over 4.146,000 bushels last week, with Atlantic exports only 2,000,000 bushels, but the unprecedented stocks left over because of the absurd speculation at Chicago had exbausted the powers of holders. For most of the year Chicago has been carrying 20,000,000 bushels of wheat or more, besides owning part of 60,000,000 bushels carried elsewhere, and the losses must have been from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Bankers of that city would have lost less had they refused long ego to bolster up this speculation, or else de eided long ago to issue clearing house certificates, as they did last week when it was too

The stock of cotton in the country has now been whittled down to 388,613 bales, about 130,000 the last month, but here and abroad there are still 2,100,000 bales of American cotton in sight, against 1,500,000 two years, and 605,one three years ago. This market is as stubborn us if nobody was lending money on cotton and no mills were closing. Last week the price yielded only an eighth, though the telegraphed crop accounts, except from Atlantic States, are generally favorable. The wool market was more hopeful but without improvement of price, sales being only a quarter of last year's for the week, and from the new clip sales have been about 47, 500,000 pounds, against 87,000,000 last year. Dress goods are in better demand, but most of the carpet mills have stopped, and it is said that the trade in men's woollens will be from a third to half of last year's. Fewer cancellations are noted in knit goods, but print cloths sell at \$2.75, and both cotton and woollen mills are closing daily.

tion of the Woolf method of purifying water, | ning; that when Mr. Cleveland became Presi- | track before this time upon orders forwarded | It is to the credit of these industries that scarcely by telegraph, but at the last accounts it was any failures in them are reported, and the closing still moving with its human freight across rich mills are but waiting for some definite knowledge of the Democratic policy. Shoe shipments from the East are about 10,000 cases smaller than for the same week last year, and many shops are case. It will be observed that it maintains a multitudes. In many of the counties through closing for want of orders. In the iron industry so many works are idle because of the unsettled The method of stealing adopted by the pay- Maynard's career in which the voters of New- lands to be had for the asking from the Gov- dispute about wages that better prices are expested, but do not come. There is said to be ments and of stock, of shelter and of knowl- accumulation of foundry iron, prices of bar and some additional works are closing or reducing

> The manufacturing works have had full warnrestricted operations. The actual distribution of goods to consumers, though smaller than a year ago at most points, is not yet nearly so much reduced. Railroad earnings for July, as far as reported, eccasion now in question, Mr. Carnegie. An austered show a decrease of about 5 per cent from last year, though sustained by World's Fair travel. Settle-New-York have been 13 1-2 per cent smaller than ister ought not to meet him at dinner. Very impression as to settlements than the complaints now current. The business of the country, under extraordinary strain and test, is much better sustained than could have been expected.

The drain of money to the interior was heavy last week, the reported excess of shipments over Democratic spirit of this country that the Prime receipts by the banks being \$5,456,000, while the gold imports officially reported were \$1,- tion. To the minds of some good but not always 752,885. The Treasury also disbursed about \$1,- acute Republicans in America, there may seem a 000,000 mere money of various kinds than it sort of contradiction in this; as if the rising took in, and while it paid out gold largely here, it Democracy were not likely to concern itself over decreased holdings of that metal but little. Re- much about the Queen. The contradiction is ports of gold on the way from Europe aggregate only apparent, not real. Did not Lori Beaconsabout \$2,000,000, and perhaps the peaceful settle- field a sure an astonished world that the two for every chance to labor with men from other ment of the Siam quarrel may accelerate them, but real powers in this kingdom were the Monarch and countries, who are accustomed to low wages it must be remembered that banking operations the Maltitude? Nor in fact are Democrat and in the nature of loans, or else foreign purchases of Republican convertible terms in England any American stocks, must account for the gold move- more than in America. This country is at presment, rather than any balance on merchandise ent ruled by a Democracy, yet is still far from account. Imports the past four weeks were \$3,- being a Republic in its form of government. The New-York were \$160,000 larger than last year, soon tumble over if they were not. So that it is but the excess of imports over exports last July not altogether unnatural that a good Democrat was over \$13,000,000. Whether foreign purchases should take thought in behalf of the dignity of of stock will continue cannot be confidently pre- his Sovereign when he imagines it outraged. Still to half these mistaken men, and oblige them dicted. The appointment of receivers for Erie, less is it unnatural that a Prime Minister, whose though bonds and other debts concerned are over power rests even more directly on the people, farms and ranches. Thousands of them could \$100,000,000, seems to affect opinion here or should feel himself bound to answer an impertiabroad very little.

> ing a dictionary if he would follow his old method tion of current politics. Chastened by these inof definition and enter Siam: "A kingdom of eastern Asia, much abused by France."

Dead men proverbially tell no tales, but ome uncommonly interesting tales are told in Brooklyn about dead men for whose the end is not yet.

have not the slightest reason for alarm or

and logically it is spoliation. But from the conquest of the native races of Canaan crimes against abstract right have been the order of civilized

That exasperating Broadway cable is rapidly Will New-York stand this sort of thing much longer?

Mr. Carlisle's surprise on hearing of Collector Kilbreth's appointment was pardonable. The President's manner of ignoring the members of his Cabinet is certainly not conducive to their

The extent to which British law is made for the rich, instead of for the poor, is shown by the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury in the House of Commons that imprisonment for debt remains in existence for debts of under \$100. The only way to stave off imprisonment, therefore, is to plunge deeper into debt, an anomalous system that weighs heavily on the poor, whose restricted circumstances do not enable them to get into debt more than a few dollars at a

of Commons is not an edifying spectacle.

of a dollar per share lower than on Wednesday. Cunarder. The Campania's performance, while a -by the eminent ironmaster of Pittsburg. It atthe next month.

All things considered, this seems to be a particularly favorable time for Mr. Croker to pub-lish lifs version of that Victoria Hotel conference.

There is good ground for hoping that we shall arrived at this port.

to 14 cents above that of any other market, East | dence of the gladintorial prowess of some of the Carnegie, each eminent in his own way-he

## PERSONAL.

John Jaams, who is said to be the oldest resident in Texas, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1907, and moved with his parents to Bayou Sara, La., the Gulf in their own boat, and landing at Cedar

The fourth daughter of the Sultan of Turkey, who has been selected as the bride of the Khedive of Egypt, is named Nasle, an ominous name in Egyptian ears. The daughter of the first Khedive Mehemet Ali, also bore that name. She occupied palace at Cairo where no less than sixteen for-eigners, some of them of distinguished rank, are known to have met their death. Finally the outery made by the foreign Ministers and Envoys became so strong that the Khedive was obliged to calle from Egypt this Oriental personification of Mar-guerite de Bourbon. She is now dead. Dr. James B. Angell, president of the American

Historical Association, which met at Chicago recently, is also president of the University of Michigan. He was born at Scituate, R. J., January 7, 1827, and was graduated from Brown University in 1859. In 1869 he assumed the editorship of "The Providence Journal," and retained it until 1866, when he accepted the presidency of the University of Vermont. Here he remained five years, accept-ing the presidency of the University of Michigan in 1871. Eight years later he was appointed Min-ister to China. Dr. Angell is no less celebrated as a writer than as a scholar and diplomat.

His Excellency Herr von Brandt, formerly German Ambassador in China, is now living with his wife in Wiesbaden. Herr von Brandt, it may be remembered, resigned his post because the peror would not grant him permission to marry the daughter of the American Consul-General in Cerea. He was one of the most distinguished mem-bers of the German Diplomatic Corps. For many years he was dean of the foreign representatives living at Pekin.

Commodore Philip Highborn, the new chief of the Bureau of Construction of the Navy, and his wife were surprised at their Washington home on Saturday with a firm manifestation of the good will of many of their friends. Accompanied by a will of many of their friends. Accompanied by a part of the Marine Band, they went to the Commodore's home and extended their congratulations for the Government in appointing him to the vacancy made by the resignation of Commodore Wilson. Commodore Hichborn made an address of welcome and then served refreshments.

MR. GLADSTONE'S GUEST. AND THE PROTEST OF WOLVERHAMPTOR AGAINST MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE. At last the Nonconformist Conscience which has

been so long quiescent shows signs of renewed activity. You will be wrong, however, if you think it is Papal aggression or the proposed subjugation of Protestant Ireland which has roused structural work are the lowest on record, and this interesting organ from its lethargy. It is not that. It is Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and his social relations with Mr. Gladstone. It appears that Mr. Gladstone lately committed the grave ing of the depression to be expected, and the fact | mdiscretion of dining with Mr. Carnegie, or that very few fail shows how prudently they have rather of meeting him at dinner at the house of Mr. Armitstead, one of those good Gladstonians whose mission in life it is to provide entertainment for his great leader. He provided, on the person at Wolverhampton objected, alleging that Mr. Carnegie had made remarks about British Royalty so offensive that the Queen's Prime Minlikely the austere person was aware that Mr Carnegie, though ostensibly dining with Mr. Armitstead, was in truth dining with Mr. Gladstone, and that he was, as I have ventured to call him, Mr. Gladstone's guest.

London, July 18.

It is, I suppose, in deference to the rising Minister took note of this singular communica-800,000 below last year's, while exports from people are the support of the Throne; it would nent question put to him by one of his masters. Much other impertinence has he had to endure from We wonder if Dr. Johnson were alive and mak- those who are his masters on one burning quesfluences and himself amenable in a measure to that "discipline" of which this pure Scotchman thinks England in need, he allowed one of his secretaries, Mr. Spencer Lyttelton, to reply to his critic in the following terms:

"I am desired by Mr. Gladstone to acknowledge burial expenses the county has been called on the receipt of your letter, and to say that the to pay twice or three times over. This investi- latest language of Mr. Carnegie known to him gation is "pauning out" remarkably well. There warmly praises the Queen, and raises her to one have been some extraordinary developments, and of the highest places in history. He cannot enter further into the matter " It may therefore be said on very great authority,

The savings banks are all right, and depositors that Mr. Carnegie has performed a feat which few private individuals have ever attempted or The French have seized a good part of Siam, the highest places in history." But for Mr. Carnegie's friendly aid. Her Majesty might have occupied, it would seem, but a lowly position. Possibly she might have been altogether overlooked. Possibly the historian of the future might have taken no note, or little note, of her fifty-six years reign; a reign which it has been left to Mr. Carnegie, as it were, to discover or to disentomb from that general forgetfulness in which it was buried, We are reminded to-day that the Queen's reign equals in length that of Henry Third, who ruled from October 19, 1216, to November 16, 1272-8 period of fifty-six years and twenty-nine days, There has been but one longer reign in all English history, that of George Third, of pious memory-our benefactor and indeed creator, who was, not all the time actually but always nominally, King of England for fifty-nine years and ninetyseven days. The Queen therefore has still a little more than three years to pass before she breaks the regal record. To be second in such a competition is surely something and might entitle her

to mention in the biographical dictionary of the

What makes Mr. Carnegie's service to history

and his present homage to Her Majesty the more

future even without help from Mr. Carne, ie.

remarkable is the fact that it is, in a sense, a A bear-garden or a Doney-brook carr in the recantation and a kind of political palinode, There was a time when Mr. Carnegie was not disposed to raise the Queen to one of the highest The Campania tried hard to smash the ocean places in history, but rather to depress and disrecord, and with better weather might have done parage her. Most of you will remember, I am it, for she was on the shertest course which she has yet taken. The Paris bare's saves her laurels American review—or was it in "Triumphant Dewith August voyages still to be made by the mocracy," or was it only in the Edinburgh speech? disappointment to her owners, was wonderful for tracted attention here also. It attracted Mr. a new ship. It is altogether probable that she Gladstone's attention. He devoted an article in will break the record in both directions during "The Nineteenth Century" to Mr. Carnegie and his book and his doctrine of Democracy. He then rebuked him for his unmannerliness to the Queen. The rebuke took the form of a gentle remonstrance which came as near to being humorous as anything which the leader of the Gladstonian party had, down to that time, written or uttered. More recently, escape cholera altogether this year; but it should having shaken off the burden of years and rebe remembered that it was not till the very end newed his youth and set out on a fresh career of August a year ago that the first cholera ship in public life, he has developed humorous capabilities of a kind hitherto unsuspected. The present letter to the Wolverhampton Noncon-The Irish are often spoiling for a fight, but formist may be one new proof or illustration of John Bull is also known to be somewhat com- this new side of his character or of his new jutelbative. The Nationalists were not sparring one lectual growth. But he certainly did,-if such an with another at Westminster. If anything like a expression may be used with reference to two Parliamentary inquest had been necessary evi- such eminent men as Mr. Gladstone and Mr. blue-blooded Unionists would not have been certainly did "chaff" the ironmaster of Pittsburg-He mildly ridiculed him, and made excuses for his indiscretion in a tone which, from another than Mr. Gladstone to another than Mr. Carnegie, might have been thought galling. There was moment when the illustrious reviewer of "The Nineteenth Century " laid his victim over his knee, and the excited reader fancied he heard shricks as the pitiless hand descended upon Mr. Carnegie's unprotected person. But all that is ancient history. The chastisement seems, at any rate, to have had its effect. Mr. Carnegie ceased to berate the Queen. The speech in which, I think at Edinburgh, he reviled the Throne; was not repeated elsewhere. He forbore thereafter to lay desecrating hand upon the institutions of the ountry which at one time he seemed disposed adopt, or to readopt, as his own. He left it to Mr. Gladstone himself to administer the needed discipline to England, and, as we all know, Mr Gladstone accepted this mission with alacrity and discharged it, and is still discharging it, with t firmness of spirit unshaken by any weak regard for patriotism or patriotic sentiment. And yet, however grave Mr. Carnegie's offence against good taste may have been, it is not quite

clear why Mr. Gladstone should have been taken to task about him; and from Wolverhampton too. It is a fierce consorship which fastens upon such matters. Perhaps it is also a proof of friendly solicitude on the part of the censor, and of the rather large class whom he represents. They chasten whom they love. They do not understand in Wolverhampton the amiable toleration which is, or once was, the note of social intercourse in London. They do not quite perceive the necessity of it, nor comprehend the soundness of the worldly maxim which exempts a man's social life and relations from too close scruting by his pylitical friends. Mr. Gladstone is so great a figure that his least act is deemed of importance, and it seems to be thought in Wolverhampton that he ought to be protected from those evil communications which corrupt good manners. It is hard to think of Mr. Carnegie and evil as standing to each other in any other relation than that of hostility and open war. Perhaps jealousy and covetousness are the true source of these captious Wolverhampton comments upon a truly good man. There ought to be a statute of limitations for